EXTENSION OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.

ation of Avenues Through Westche ter County—New Railronds—Port Morris a Grain Depot of the Pacito Railrond—Pro-posed Closing of Harlem River. When Mr. Chauncey M. Depow's census returns were published, showing on their face an actual de-

were published, showing on their face an actual de-crease of population in the city of New York, from 1830 to 1865, of several hundred thousand, nobody believed him. Even his own party friends in this gity were ashamed at this exhibition of folly, at this lame attempt to make political capital by underrat-ing the growth of New York's prosperity. Since then a similar attempt, if one were to be made, has been rendered utterly abortive. The growth of New York all the beauty and the second that been rendered utterly abortive. The growth of New York city has been progressing on such a scale that it needs no mathematical calculation to prove it. Like every other axiomatic fact, it proves itself. The rapid increase in the number of new build-ings begun and completed every succeeding year is one of the best proofs of this fact. More and more do the vacant lots disappear and palatial rows of houses take their places. Storehouses of immension dimensions are being erected to accommodate trade, and dwellings, from the large stone front palace of the wealthy to the unpretending tenement of the thrifty working classes, are rapidly extending on all our streets and avenues to the northward. And new structures are tenanted and swarming inmates almost the moment they are complated, and in many cases even before the last

the counties surrounding the city to profit by the continuing growth of New York is the best possible evidence that the people of these neighboring places, who all have more or less general interest in this city, are fully aware that their own prosperity is connected intimately with our own and that their se is but the outgrowth of New York, branches and leaves of a huge oak draw their life-giving nourishment from the trunk and its roots. Everywhere in our immediace neighborhood cussing and developing plans calculated to invite the location of settlements, for which New York, owing to its narrow limits, may not afford room. In igs and in Queens counties, across the Hudson in Jersey, this activity is prevalent wherever we may out nowhere more so than in the county north of us_in Westchester.

tractive at this present time, in view of the many plans for improvements already determined on to bring it into still closer communion with this city. Its topographical configuration adapts it well—at least its southern half— to become in time an outer ward, the northern frontier, as it were, of the city of New York.
Though rising with somewhat steep hills on the
Hudson its entire surface, from the heights on the
shore of the river eastward to the banks of the Sound, is slightly undulating, presenting no high hills or deep valleys or ravines to the extension of roads and avenues. The numerous creeks and rivulchs afford ample natural draining, and the whole is well adapted for building purposes, and it may, in time to come, be of itself a vast city, counting its ion by the million. This, of course, is not ned as sure to be within the lifetime of those now projecting improvements in this county. But with the growth of the whole country in population, alth and political influence the heart of the coun-tits commercial and financial metropolis, will assume commensurate proportions, and then what ever is now accomplished or in the course of com-

letion will reap its full harvest.

It is but lately that the HERALD has referred to the great importance of clearing Hell Gate channel of all obstructions, and how necessary for the gene or all constructions, and now necessary for the gene-ral commerce of the country and its naval defences it was that Congress should provide liberally out of the federal treasury the means required, instead of throwing millions away on scheming jobs and into the pockets of lobby speculators. With reference to this much needed improvement it was said that on of force of the laws of trade, become located— note commerce with Europe. It appears now hese suggestions, so natural from the orographical character of the Sound approaches to the harbor of New York, were evident to others also. And it is projected to cover the county of Westchester with several branches of railroad, with the evident purpose to accelerate this event, whether or not more particular reference will at once disclose the

NEW BAILROADS

Between the great bend of the Eric Railroad to the south, in the town of Monroe, in Orange county, and the Hudson river opposite Peekskill, there is only a distance of about twelve miles. This will soon be covered by a road to the Hudson river. A comany has lately been organized, composed of sub-tantial men of Westchester county, with a view to through Westchester county. This road will start at Peekskill and run through the Sawmill river valley southward to Harlem river, with a branch to Port Morris. The Hariem river terminus of this road will be, so it is said, probably at Central Bridge, known as Macomb's Dam, and it was given out that arrange-ments had been made with one of our city railroads ments had been made with one of our city railroads to extend its track to the Harlem river, and run its cars in connection with trains from Peckskill. It is believed that this is to be on the Eighth avenue, the cars of which now run up to 124th street, and but a small expenditure of money would carry its track to the bridge. It cannot be positively stated whether this belief is correct, though of the fact that the road from Peckskill, as intimated, is going to be built there can be no doubt. This road will open for settlement a large portion of the most attractive part of Westchester county, and bring it almost within hailing distance of the centre of our city. But of still greater importance is the branch, already mentioned, to

Westchester county, and bring it almost within hailing distance of the centre of our city. But of still greater importance is the branch, already mentioned, to

The connection by rail of this place with one of the great trunk lines to the West would undoubtedly result in an immense advantage. Located, as this point is, just north of Ward's Island and outside of the Heil Gate channel, with deep water at its shorea, it may, with proper facilities, become a great entrepot of trade in grain and similar bulky merchandise, the product of the West. Whenever the management of the Eric Railroad shall have settled down into something like an honest administration, with a view to promote the public good while increasing its own profits, the community will have reason to rejoice at this extension of its iron links through Westchester county to the shores of the Sound. The beneficial results of this new branch road from Feekskill are so evident that it is already mooted that the Union Pacific Railroad have it in contemplation to establish at Fort Morris a depot for their traffic, and baid commodious warehouses and extensive docks to accommodate all the trade crossing the country from the Pacific Railroad have it in contemplation, which will yet more strongly unite the progress of Westchester with the counser of realization, which will yet more strongly unite the progress of Westchester with the commercial increase of our city. It is proposed to extend the Second avenue railroad across Hariem river, through Westchester county, that Connecticat, and the preliminary surveys and estimates have aiready, it is said, been completed. This road will bridge the Hariem river at a point where it is touched by 128th street, run along the store to the cast and south of the New Hayen Railroad to Portchester, cross the latter road at that place, and, stretching into Connecticut, it will connect with the whole net of New England railroads at Danbury and Hartford, thus giving New York and with the firm of the road at the place, and stretchin

consterns prosperity of all the auburban communities bround it.

OPENING OF NEW AVENUES.

But the people of Westchester are keeping themselves employed in other directions also. The proposed cutting up of their county with the troat tracks of the steam to see it, they feel, not in itself addictent to full's develop their dormant resources and raise them to that height of prosperity to which, from their cortiguity to the metropolis, they know they have a ri, but to aspire. They know that while every man may to there a railroad in frome of his door he at least my and should have a good road. And this the peop to are proposing to accomplish, with this end in view a number of new avenues have been projected, all pointing to this city as their focus, and, branching of its differents directions, reach almost the enter country. For years independent clitzens of Westchester have been at work and numerous special acts have been passed by the Legislature in aid of the proposed suprovements. But Attie could have been done had it been left to the old cumbrous machinery of town trustees and town cammissioners, with their local juries of twelve freeholders to decide upon the necessity of the new roads define its course and esti-

mate its expense. The authority of the State was invoked in order to establish a general system of avenues throughout the country, and commissioners appointed by the Legislature were entrusted with the duty of laying them out and providing for their construction. All this was not done without opposition, but time overcame it, and now part of the contemplated improvement is completed, a large portion under work and in course of construction and the reunsinder laid out, surveyed, the cost skilmated and partity contracted for.

The width of all these avenues, which will presently be mentioned in detail, is 100 feet, giving twenty-dwe feet on each side for pedestrians, with a carriageway of fifty feet. The surface of the ground through which they have been projected in such that, with moderate filling and cutting, an almost level grade is secured, the rise being nowhere over six feet in 100. The cost of building them, including damages assessed for land taken, varies from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per mile, and this money is furnished by the several towns through which the avenues pass respectively. It is raised by the issue of town bonds, running from ten to fifteen years, and it is argued, not without reason, that by adopting this plan the towns in reality build these fonds free of cost, as the taxable value of property in the towns is increased so largely by these improvements that the additional taxes pay all the expense, and the inhabitants have free roads for all time, and in proof of this assertion it is mentioned that along one of the avenues already completed real estate has risen in value from fifty to seventy-five per cent.

DESCRIPTION OF TERRE NEW AVENUES.

The beginning of this system of improvements was made as early as 1805. On the 18th of April of that year the Legislature passed an act authorizing the opening and constitution of "Central Park avenue," This avenue is already completed, it begins on the Harlem river, opposite Central bridge, or McComb's dam, runs tarough west Farms, Morrisania and part of t

The "Southern Boulevard" was authorized by an

The "Southern Boulevard" was authorized by an act of the county.

The "Southern Boulevard" was authorized by an act of the Legislature dated April 2, 1867. It begins at the connecting point of Harlem bridge and Third avenue on the Westchester shore, passes through Morrisania and West Farms, crosses the Harlem and Albany railroad over a high bridge and Joins the Central Park avenue at Jerome Park.

By another act of the Legislature, passed April 2, 1868, the repair and improvement of the old Boston road from Third avenue to Portchester was authorized so as to make it conform to the general system of avenues as planned.

The "Southern Highway," under an act of the Legislature passed April 12, 1867, starts at a point where 149th street crosses Third avenue, and runs thence in a northeasterly direction till it connects with the old Boston post road, from Kingsbridge along the whole western length of the county, will be completely repaired and regraded, so as to make it one of the finest roads in the State.

Westchester avenue, a new one proposed, will be another continuation of Central avenue, commencing at White Plains and running northwesterly towards Tarrytown, near which place it will intersect the Albany post road.

Still another avenue from White Plains is to connect Central avenue, may with the Boston road at the village of Fortenster, running through the towns of Harrison and Reye. This road was authorized by the Legislature on June 5, 1888.

Mamaroneck avenue, and the Boston road at the village of Fortenster, running through the town of Harrison and crossing the Boston road.

The track of the horse railroad north of Harlem bridge is to be extended from Fordham to Williamsbridge and Mount Vernon. In fact, it is expected that before many years pass away many, if not all, the avenues and another should avenue it will be seen that by the contamation and extension of the avenues below the Harlem river all, or nearly all, are conferging towards white Plains. This village seems destined to be a sort of distributi

sort of distributing central point front which the rolling surge of population will radiate in all directions.

CLOSING OF HARLEM RIVER AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL. In the minds of the projectors of these wast and aystematic improvements there is one thing more to be done in order to realize from them for both this city and Westchester all the benefits expected to result from them. The completion of these avenues will and must, they say, eventually lead to the opening of others, until every avenue in the city has its continuation in Westchester county. This will necessitate the bridging of Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek at numerous points. If the river be retained as a road for commerce the bridges must all be provided with draws, which, being opened for the passage of every coal barge or lumber scow, would impede travel to such an extent as to render the whole extension of the avenues into the county partially nugatory. But trade has changed and is continually changing its channel from the old track to new ones. Heretofore Harlem river was believed to be necessary to relieve the North river and give an outlet to the grain boats coming down the Hudson. The grain trade is changing to the railroads from the canals, and with the completion of proposed connections and improvements in railways to the West and the Pacific the crops of all the Western States will either cross the Hudson at Peekskill or at Albany and be landed either direct at New York or at Port Morris for shipment to Europe. When this point is reached the Harlem river, it is claimed, will rather be a hindrance to commerce than a benefit. Why then keep it open? It is therefore advocated to close it from the Hudson to Ward's Island, thus doing away with the necessity of costly bridges, and giving the city of New York unbroken, uninterrupted to close it from the Hudson to Ward's Island, thus doing away with the necessity of costly bridges, and giving the city of New York unbroken, uninterrupted scope for expansion, as its growth may demand it, facilitating rapid and continuous intercourse by steam of the most southern with the extreme northern portions of the metropolis. By filling up the head

steam of the most southern with the extreme northern portions of the metropolis. By filling up the bed of the river the flats and marshy bottoms along part of its shores could be made available and the cost of the work would almost be trebly regained by the land won from bank to bank. With this proposition in view, it is intended to make an application to Congress, not for any appropriation or subsidy, but simply for a permissory statute that the river, being under the constitution a national highway as navigable water, may be closed.

This is certainly a grand proposition. At first sight it looks plausible and inviting. Whether, atter a closer investigation, obstacles and objections may not arise against it, so much so as to destroy its present appearance of feasibility, cannot now be foretoid. The plan, at any rate, is one fully entitled to careful consideration. In view of the rapid rise of the metropolis as the probable centre of the commerce of the world everything calculated to increase the area of its usefulness should be welcome, and if by closing up the Harlem river and making Westchester county a part, by connection of soil at least, of New York this desideratum can be necomplished, then let it be done.

THE SHIPPENSBURG (PA.) MURDER.

Fall Particulars of the Atrectry—Arrest and Confession of the Murderer.

[Shippensburg, Pa., (Jan. 4) correspondence of the Harrisburg State Guard.]

An atroclous and most bratal murder was committed about two miles from this place on Wednesday afternoon last, on the farm of Mr. William Means, near the South Mountain. It appears that Adam Titus, the murderer, and Henry Stem, or Stamm, the murdered man, went about one-half mile from the place they were staying into the mountain to cut some fire wood, on Wednesday afternoon last. According to Titus' confession he cut one small tree, when some words passed between them about Titus' wife, when he sfruck him with the bit, or sharp end of the axe, almost entirely severing his head from his body. The cause he assigned for committing the deed is entirely discredited, as it is generally believed it was for the money the murdered man had in his possession. The murderer, Titus, goes on to say that he committed the deed on Wednesday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, and left him where he killed him. When he returned Mrs. Frey, his mother-in-law, asked him where Henry was and he repilled that he went to fown. On Thursday Titus and wife came to Shippensburg and made purchase of goods to the amount of some thirty to thirty-five dollars. On Priday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, he took a shovel from the house of his mother-in-law and started in the direction where he had mardered Stem. Mrs. Frey, suspecting he had made away with Stem, followed after him some distance in his rear. He passed on to a neighbor and borrowed a pick; while there Mrs. Frey discovered blood on the ground, when she started for home. Titus returned and dug a hole shout on foot deep, and, as he says, then stripped the murdered man of all his clothing except an undershirt, piaced the body in the grave, folded his hands across his breast and then kissed him (as he affirms he was his best friend), threw ground enough on him to cover the body and placed leaves on top; then serves the clong t

jail. The sheriff examined his carpet bag and four two table casters, which he said he bought, but suc was not the case, as a man whom he boarded wit one day made his appearance and claimed the good as he had stolen them a few weeks before. The murdered man, Henry Stem, was interred in the public graveyard of this place on Sabbath after noon, at one o'clock. He was about thirty-fivyears of age, came to this country frof Germany about six months ago, and came to the place with Adam Titus from Carissie only a few day previous to his death. From a letter found he has son in Germany about sixteen years of age, wh had intended to come to see his father in the spring Adam Titus, the murderer, is about twenty-fly years of age, rather small in stature and fair con plexion; is rather intelligent, and can converse an years of age, rather small in stature and fair com-plexion; is rather intelligent, and can converse and write in his mother tongue fluently. He left for many about one year ago, and has been working in this neighborhood as a laboring man since Apri-last. He became the terror of the neighborhood by the threats he made against some of our farmers He has committed a number of thefts—one in Cham bersburg, that of stealing a watch from a colored woman, and was convicted and confined in Cham bersburg jail. He was looked upon here as a dan gerous man, though his appearance would indicate otherwise.

PROONTLYN INTELLIGENCE.

STABBING AFFRAY.-George Krestel, a re-

STABBING AFFRAY.—George Krestel, a resident of Throop avenue, E. D., yesterday appeared before Justice Eames and accused John Kerns and Courad Kerns with stabbing hum in the face with a dirk knife on the might of the 1st instant. The accused were arrested and held to answer. The cause of the deadly assault did not transpire.

"PATHOS AND HUMOR OF HUMAN LIFE."—Professor Nathan Sheppard delivered a lecture entitled as above last evening at the Central Baptist church, Fourth street, E. D., before a numerous audience. The lecturer kept his hearers in a happy mood by the relation of quaint anecdotes, from the commencement to the close of his lecture.

CHURCH ROBBERY.—Grace Church, situated in Conselyes street, near Lorimer, E. D., was broken not on Monday night, and robbed of forty yards of carpeting. Yesterday the police of the Forty-sixth

carpeting. Yesterday the police of the Forty-sixth precinct arrested a person named William P. Hoyt, on suspicion of having committed the robbery, and Justice Eames held him to await examination. A short time ago the same church was despoiled of a portion of its communion service.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Michael Hannegan, a host-less while approach is at several part by hanketing.

kicked by A Horse.—Michael Hannegan, a host-ler, while engaged last evening in blacketing a horse in the stables of A. & G. Polhemus, 85 Di-vision avenue, Eastern District, was repeatedly kicked by the victous animal, and sustained proba-bly fatal injuries. The unfortunate man was re-moved to the City Hospital by the police, when it was found that his left leg was fractured in two places below the knee and his head and shoulders were badly bruised.

one o'clock yesterday afternoon William Lawson, a seaman, was instantly killed by a bundle of barrel heads, which he was in the act of hoisting at the time, falling upon him and breaking his skull. The accident occurred on board the Spanish bark Yumudi, lying at the foot of Washington street. Coroner Jones was notified, and will note an inquest over the body to-day.

Board of Education.—The Board of Education

met last evening at their hall, Red Hook lane, Dr. J. s. Thorn in the chair. The special committee to whom was referred the question of free books res. There in the chair. The special committee to whom was referred the question of free books reported that books had been gratuitously distributed among the various schools at a total expense of \$37,000, and that there was remaining a baisince of \$37,000, and that there was remaining a baisince of \$37,000 only applicable to that purpose. The committee deem the mode of distribution pursued by those to whom the free books were entrusted highly injudicious, owing probably to lack of experience. As an instance is cited the fact that \$8,000 worth of Readers were given out, being one to each scholar, whereas in other cities but one Reader is given for every two pupils. There will be no free books distributed this year, as there are no funds applicable for the purpose. The committee, after some debate on the question, were discharged from further consideration of the subject, and the report was adopted. The committee on the question of furnishing additional school accommodation for colored children reported that they had engaged a suitable room, at the corner of Jay and High streets, for a primary school, which would accommodate 150 children. The report was received and the Board snortly after adjourned.

News in Brief.—The temperance cause in Brooklyn has not been so strongly advocated this season as was the case during the winter of 1867-8.

The Eye and Ear Hospital, corner of Washington

as was the case during the winter of 1867-8.

The Eye and Ear Hospital, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, which was opened last summer, has been productive of the most beneficial results to the poor and others of the community who, being afflicted, have sought relief there.

The ice and snow has not been removed from of the City Hail steps since the last snow storm, and, consequently, an ascent or descent thereon is attended with considerable danger of falling.

Philip Manley was arraigned before the Police Justice on a charge of having stolen a gold watch from the parson of James Murphy. The accused gave ball to appear for examination on the 8th inst. A vertice of "accidental death" was rendered by

Thomas Johnson was convicted of robbing Thomas Healy of fifty dodars and was remanded by the

seriously fujured. He was taken to his home, No. 186 Jay street.

Louis Reese, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill on the National Bank of Albany City, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Jones yesterday and was remanded to juil to await examination.

The treasurer of the Children's Aid Society, Mr. William Weeks, acknowledges the total receipt of subscriptions to that institution since June, 1868, to have been \$2,859.

"GOING GOING -- SONE !"

Orange, near Hicks street, in Brooklyn, presented quite a lively appearance yesterday evening. Not only the representatives of Brooklyn society—nay, society itself, was there in corpore. In fact everybody that is snybody was there. Le haut monde, la haute finance, le haut commerce, la haute quinquilleris—all these-different strata of modern society were present in full force. To do what? To battle for virtue's triumph? To wrestle in honorable combat as the heroic youth did of old at the Olmypian games? To compole for the general applicate of the public voice with works of their genus or industry? No; what they did was merely to attend an auction and outbid each other, if possible, for s—seat. At the opera? or circus? or for another series of Jenny Lind concerts, under the misnagement of a Barnum? No; the auction was for seats in a church, and the church where it was held was Plymouth church, Henry Ward Beecher's temple of worship on Orange street, near Hicks, in the "Olity of Churches." Through the portain of the holy edifice, consecrated to the service of God and not of mammon, lighted up brilliantly, life the entrance to any show house, the voice of the busy auctioneer within arrested the attention of all passers by. "Five, dive, dive—eighty, do! I hear, eighty-five, ninety—going at two hundred ninety, going, going—ninety-five do! hear—gone!"

There was Plymouth church. The old, white, familiar walls, which had so often echoed the eloquent appeals of "Falher Beecher," shows as bright as ever under the glarmy light of hundreds of gas jets; there was the organ, grand and majestic in its appearance, but silent, as if hushing its tones in anger at the barierings beneath it; there was the chancel, but within were only busy scribes, to not down the names of successful bidders and the solution and cents of the largest bids; there was the chancel, but was "hammered," not by the enture his one and that on the shoulder, chattlering and laughing and merrymaking among themselves, some of the blare, but of his planting wi Orange, near Hicks street, in Brooklyn, presented

The Yangchow Outrage—How It was Brought
About—Action of the British Consul and Its
Results—Indignities to Foreigners at Chefoo
and Formosa—Proclamation Forbidding the
Opening of Mines—Shipping Disnaters.
SHANGHAI, Nov. 18, 1568.
The great exect of the past month posts in a social

The great event of the past month, noth in a social and political point of view, has undoubtedly been the British naval expedition up the Yanguse Kiang. In a previous letter I dilated somewhat on an occurrence which, in the future annals of foreign intercourse with China, will be always known as the ble walls. The news of this outrage reaching Shanghai the British Consul here, Mr. Medhurst, under whose jurisdiction Chinkeang also falls, at once availed himself of a man-of-war, the Rinaldo, once availed himself of a man-of-war, the Rinaldo, placed at his disposal, and started off to make inquiries. Satisfying himself that the missionaries had fair ground for complaint, the Consul pushed on to Nankin, the residence of the Viceroy, the highest magnate of the neighborhood, and to him he preferred his complaint and demands for compensation for property wantonly destroyed and injuries inflicted by the populace; for the degradation of the officials for not suppressing the riot, and the punishment of the literati for inciting it; for free permission to the missionaries to return to their residences rights; and, finally, for a stone tablet detailing the occurrence and its punishment to be erected opposite the missionaries' station there.

Mr. Medhurst was courteously received, and the

Mr. Medhurst was courteously received, and the Viceroy heard his complaint and promised him full redress. At this juncture Captain Bush, of the Rinaldo, unfortunately fell ill, and as his disorder was serious and it was necessary he should promptly return to Shanghal, the Consul, thinking his difficulties at an end, dispensed with the Rinaldo and remained Tseng Kurn-Fan's guest in merely his own Chinese travelling boat. Then a change came o'er the spirit of the Viceroy's dream. A Consul with a sloop-of-war might be listened to, but a Consul in a native boat could be ignored, and so the provincial magnate bost could be ignored, and so the provincial magnate snubbed the foreign official—would concede him none of his demands—insolently offered him \$1,000 for the missionaries, if the poor people had been much hurt, and finally, Consul Medhurst had to retire discomfitted, leaving Tseng Kurn-Fan master of the occasion, and the Yangohow rioters, with their aiders and abettors triumphant for the nonce.

For but a brief spell, however, their triumph lasted. The voice of the foreign public was lifted up as that of one man, the press was unanimous in its cry for prompt measures on the insolent mandarinate, and consequently a squadron, consisting of the Bodney, steam frigate; Rinaido, learus and

of the Rodney, steam frigate; Rinaldo, Icarus and Zebrs, steam sloops-of-war, with gunboats Dove and Slaney, were promptly mustored at Shaaghal, and on the 2d of November the Yangtse expeditionary squadron was organized, and, with Consul Medhurst squadron was organized, and, with Consul Medhurst on board, started once more for the Southern capital, Nankin. Arrived at Chinkeang the business in hand was systematically set about. A foreign commission in unred into the details of the ourrage and the medical men of the squadron formally examined and reported on the injuries the assaulted missionaries had actually received. Meanwhile the Viceroy's steam yacht Tungche, lately built under American superintendence at the Saanshat arsenal, was despatched post haste to Shanghai for the Taontae of that city, who, from his frequent dealings with foreigners, was supposed to be an failt at the business of cajoling them. By the Tangche despatches were also sent from the Viceroy to Mr. Seward, the United States Consul General, urging him to visit Nankin, and by his counsels aid an adjustment of the dispute and act as mediator between the parties—an invitation, complimentary as it was both nationally and personally to Mr. Seward, that gentleman had too much good sense to accept, well knowing, as he must, that in such a cause as the squadron were dealing with England's success would be identical with that of every nation having treaty relations with China—all being alike sufferers by native duplicity and oblicanery.

The Shangnal Taontae, however, obeyed his superior's summons, and the first step of this worthy,
in conjunction with his brother official at Chinkeang, was to endeavor to prevent Consul Medhurst
from continuing his journey in the man-of-war,
urging that the Tungche was very fast and far
more comfortable. It is needless for me to add
that this little game was too transparent not
to be seen through. At this Chinkeang interview an incident which is well vouched
for took piace, which serves to show to what an extent these astute Chinamen carry their stolklity and
nit admirari doctrine. With the tail masts of the
Rodney, Icarus and Rinaldo full in view from the
consulate window, before which the conversation
took piace, the Chinkeang Taontae, without a ruffle
on his face, asked Consul Medhurst if he had fravelled by one of the passenger boats, and further
added the query, "When are your men-of-war coming up?" This is just like the Chinese in every emergency; they will not see the difficulties which lie before them, just as the Chinkeang Taontae would not
see the British men-of-war lying in his own waters.

Preliminary inquiries at Chinkeang over, the
sousdron moved on to Nankin, where it at once took expeditionary squadron they saw there in 1841, when the treaty of Nankin was signed and foreigners for the first time admitted to a certain social standing in this antique old empire. The Tungche, with the two Taontaes, anchored close to the men-of-war and haif an hour later her captain received notice that he was not to move without permission of the senior naval officer, who had taken her under the Rodney's protecting guns. The ball was tixus opened succosafully and the Viceroy's fine new steam yacht held as a material guarantee for the success of the negotiations. From this time all went smoothly and the Viceroy saw his day was over and it was nesices for him to contend with the Consul, who, with such a feet, looked like business. He therefor surrendered at discretion, granted every demand and promised prompt compliance with them. The only thing that at all moved his stolidity was the temporary capture of the Tungche, for the Consul insisted on holding that vessel until the conditions were carried out. This was a severe blow for the pride of the old with the success of the pride of the old wind an antily a much for the foreign burlarians. Friendly interviews were now interchanged with the Viceroy and his successor, for this diplomatic business was the last old Tseng will have to transact in that locality, his successor, for the diplomatic business was the last old Tseng will have to transact in that locality, his successor, for the diplomatic business was the last old Tseng will have to transact in that locality is suggested that the lesson taught his predecessor will prove serviceable to him at this early stage of his connection with foreign nations. Regulations thus satisfactority concluded at headquarters, the squadron returned to Chinkeaug, accompanied by the Taontse and a grain commissioner deputed by the Viceroy to carry out the stipulations the had agreed to, the Tungche being held, of course, until all is settled. Our latest advices received last night, inform us that the larger vicesses with the res

to urge more and mi looner or later this i

owing to her great length, has been retained at Woosung, for she would have taken up all the harbor had
she attempted to swing here. Her fine band, however, has delighted us occasionally on the Bund, and
twice, by kind permission, played at the Lyceum, on
the occasion of the benefits of Amy Stone and Mr.
Marsh, the manager of the theatrical troupe which
has for some months past made Shanghae its headquarters. It is not often we have such a pleasure at
the Piscataqua's band was able to afford us. The
Ashuelot is in dock at present, something having
one wrong with her steering gear.

I regret to have some shipping catastrophes to
captain Thorndike, of this place, was totally lost on

buoy to a wharf by the steamer Nangchow site grounded aft, and in attempting to drag her off the Nangchow pulsed her sterapost out, when she rapidly filled and sunk just off the wharf. Everything movable has been got out of her and her engines, which are valuable, will be saved. The hull, it is supposed, will have to be broken up, for it cannot be raised. She was pretty well used up, so her loss will not be greatly felt. Another steamer of the same company, the Shause, grounded on the Tientsin bar and damaged her sterapost and rudder to a considerable extent. She will have to lie up a month or two until a new rudder is forwarded hence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1869. The small coterie of stock brokers known as the Treasury ring, who have, greatly to their own profit, been alternately builing and bearing the entire industrial interests of the nation since 1861 by secretly manipulating the national debt and contents of our national Treasury, evidently begin to scent the approach of reform and are preparing to pre-vent it, which they may be able to do unless their contrary notwithstanding.

All the ring has to do to accomplish its object is to

All the ring has to do to accomplish its object is to prevent the passage of any law prohibiting government officials of any grade from secretly manipulating the national debt, as Secretary McCulicon has been doing all along, and to procure the passage of a law authorizing a foreign loan with a government agency in London or Frankfort. Then start the long talked of new great American banking house in London, with Secretary McCulloch at its head, and they can laugh at reform for the next four years, taking, meanwhile, \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 more from a tax-burdened people.

any one who has heard of anything like a reply, verbai or otherwise. The amount of the people's gold on deposit, free of interest, with Mr. McCulloch's favorites in London and other European cities cannot, therefore, be known except to the Treasury ring. Some estimate it at \$500,000, and others, usually well informed upon such subjects, put it as high as \$3,000,000. Would not it make a nice nest egg for the new American banking house in London? No wonder Mr. McCulloch is disinclined to let the people's representatives know the amount. The reason so bytous. wonder Mr. ple's repres is obvious.

wonder Mr. McCulioch is disinclined to let the people's representatives know the amount. The reason is obvious.

The pretence that it is necessary to keep this deposit with foreign brokers to pay our foreign Ministers is the merest sham. Our foreign missions are, or should be, positions of honor and trust, not of profit. The republic of Switzerland sets us an example in this matter. The head of the Swiss legation to the United States, M. John Hitz, a geatleman of wealth and distinction, orings to the service of his country every possible qualification without any pay whatever. A small allowance—too small—is made to pay his attaches, but nothing whatever for the head of the legation.

Now, while it would not, perhaps, be well for our government to copy the Swiss too closely in this respect, I am sure that we have plenty of distinguished and well qualified clinzens who would accept any and all our foreign missions at present salaries, paid in greenback drafts on New York. Why should our Minister to Prussia or Sweden be paid in drafts on London instead of New York? The rate of texation and cost of living in foreign cities are less than in our own; so there is no excuse for paying gold drafts on that score. The United States has been buying gold with greenbacks to pay its foreign limisters this five years past. Now, why not pay them in Treasury drafts and let those gentienien buy the gold, or not, to suit themselves?

In regard to the ring's scheme of a foreign loan, with a United States financial agent in London, it would seem that a form of bond good enough for American citizens might answer for our toreign friends. They certainly think so. Galignans, of December 19, informs its patrons that:—

The project of the United States to issue a five per ontile sagnit to be several to the public faith. Doubless those brokers connected with Mr. Reculuiche desire to bring this manipulation forward while he is in power.

It will be seen by this that our foreign neighbors are up to Treasury ring tricks, and that the proposed

UNITED STATES, SUPREME COURT.

UNITED STATES. SUPREME COURT.

Decision as to the Patent Laws—Damages by Infringement—Who Entitled, and Who Should Sue.

Levis Moore, Plaintiff in Error, vs. James Marsh et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. This cause was recently reported. The facts were briefly these:—The plaintiff in error brought suit in his own name, without giving any of his assignees, to recover damages for the infringement of his patent for grain drills by the defendants, who manufactured and sold such drills in Union county, Pa. The suit was brought in November, 1866, to recover for the infringement between February 3, 1863, and the 28th of the same month, 1865, a period during which he was sole owner of the patent within that county. On the 28th of February, 1865, the plaintiff in error sold to one Jones a half interest in the patent for this, county, and he was not, therefore, sole owner at the date of commencing suit. On this state of facts the defendants claimed that the suit could not be maintained; that a suit for infringement must be brought in the name of the parity or parties owning the patent at the time of commencing suit, sithough the suit was brought to recover dama, see accruing during a time when those parues had no interest in the patent; that the damages are incident to the patent, soing with it and

o it and gave jud

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.
Firm in an Oil Factory.—About seven o'clock last evening a fire, occasioned by the overflow of oil into a fire, broke out at the factory of J. & C. Moore, in Morris street. Fortunately none of the lying around was inflamed, or the damage have been mealculable. Beyond the pulling of the framework by the firemen no loss we curred.

Hoboken. day morning, that in many places men had to wade to and from their wretched cribs in the meadows. The plank road leading to the hill, was almost en-tirely sub-merged, so that foot passengers were cut off from this route.

CURIOUS FREARS OF A POLICE OFFICER.—Some time ago certain charges were preferred by Mr. Peter Kerrigan against police officer Richards, and the case being investigated by a committee of the Common Council, he was found guilty on some of the charges and called on to appear for reprimand at the following meeting of the Common Council. As it was supposed a full suspension would follow, he was agreeably surprised at the lenity shown him, and it had such an effect upon his mind that he became quite excitable on Monday. About eleven o'clock at night he became boisterous, and taking a pistol discharged if twice in rapid succession apparently enjoying the "sport" as he termed it. The neighbors who heaved the reports, rushed to his house and quite a scusaiion was created in the vicinity at the announcement that a policeman had shothimself. But Richards had not the least intention of so doing. At the same time this conduct will aggravate his case when the Common Council come to act upon it.

THE WATER PIPE CONTRACT.—At the meeting of the Bergen Common Council on Monday evening a communication was presented from the Water Commissioners, enclosing the proposals for furnishing water pipe to the city, as follows:—G. W. Downing, water pipe to the city, as follows:—G. W. Downing, fron pipe, \$127,428; D. & S. Parish, fron pipe, \$126,800; Keeny & Halliday; Iron pipe, \$113,040; G. M. Norman, Iron pipe, A. \$140,000, B. \$130,000; cement pipe \$50,000; Patent Water and Gas Pipe Company, cement pipe, \$50,778; American Water and Gas Pipe Company, cement pipe, \$57,278. The Commissioners recommend the acceptance of Keeny & Halliday's proposal, and that security be fixed at \$25,000, but the entire proposals were ultimately referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, with power to accept the lowest bid.

Newark.

OPPNING OF THE ESSEX COUNTY COURTS. -The

January term of the Essex county Oyer and Terminer commenced yesterday. On the bench were Judge Depue, presiding, and Associate Justices Teese, Ise, Gould and Williams. After the swearing in of the Grand Jury, with Mr. Isaac J. Everett, of Orange, as foreman, Judge Depue proceeded in the delivery of the usual charge, which ran out to an unusual the usual charge, which ran out to an unusual length. The Judge opened by paying considerable attention to the number of arrests made during the last few mouths on charges of lilegal voting and other violations of the Election laws, and set forth at length the State law relative to such imatters. He then went on to show where the remeay lay, so that the purity of the bailot might be sustained. The Grand Jury had certainly large powers in the fremises, and he desired the body to use the same. Then the Judge proceeded to refer seriation to the recent criminal sets that had been perpotented in the community, in the course of which he mentioned the shooting of the young man on the occasion of a political parade by one Matthew Mootey, the homiselded of young Hebring by Thomas Lafon. Jr., and the mysterious death of George Rice, as more recently. In connection with these cases, to which will occupy the attention of the GraJury, Judge Depue defined the general bearings the law relating thereto. He closed, instructing tooly to indict in all cases unless there was a cainty that the person charged had no criminal reponsibility, and for the hignest offence unless the pepeared no ground for conviction in the grades rine named.

has meeting the old Board adjourned sine die. The members of the new Board having taken the seats vacated by the others, a temporary organization was effected, and then a permanent one by the re-election of Mr. Baker (republican) as President. Soon after came Mayor Peddie's annual message. This document is quite lengthy and contains many items of interest. To begin with, the funded debt of the city is set down at \$2,245,294. This amount is accounted for as follows:—Permanent debt. 250 000; Public School. as follows;—rermanent dent, \$220,000; rans Sentes, bonds, \$100,000; Volunteer Aid bonds, \$101,000; Permanent Improvement bonds, \$30,000; War Bounty bonds, \$1,285,204; city bonds floating debt), \$450,000. The sinking fund for the payment of the same amounts to \$245,000. Cash on hand with sinking fund committee, \$63,000. For the extension of the almshouse there had been issued bonds to the amount of \$50,000; \$45,000 had been expended on the building and the remaining \$5,000 for new furniture. Of the old city bonds there had been cancelled \$50,000, so that the permanent debt has not been increased. During the year the commissioner of the sinking fund had purchased bonds of the city to the extent of \$33,000. They still had cash on hand to the amount of \$782. The total amount of city bonds purchased by them to date is \$191,000; cancelled, \$50,000; which leaves a balance of \$141,000. For street improvements there was due the city \$293,903. The real estate owned by the city, exclusive of parks, public schools, &c., is at the present time valued at \$1,000,000, although it had cost only \$602,877. The value of taxable property in 1865 was \$62,820,200, being an increase over 1867 of \$7,933,000. The new Believille water works, on which had already been expended \$500,000, were rapidly approaching completion. There are two large filter basins, capable of containing \$,000,000 gallons cach. It is expected that the work will be completed some time in the coming summer. After the reading of the message an adjournment took place, and the members of the old and new boards repaired to Dramatic Hall, and there enjoyed a capital dianer.

took place, and the members of the old and new boards repaired to Dramatic Hall, and there enjoyed a capital dinner.

Treaton.

MAYON'S REPORT.—Mayor Napton reports the following arrests as having been made in this city during the last month:—Disorderly, \$1; drunk, \$7; petty lareny, \$1; malicious mischief, 1; aerocious assauit, 1; selling beer to minors on Sunday, 2; forgery, 1; false alarm, \$5; suspicion, 1; violation of ordinance, L. Total, 68.

DEDICATION OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The new public schoolbouse in Union street was dedicated on Monday evening in a very entertaining manner. Aedresses were delivered by Dr. Sheppard, Judge Naar, Mr. Scudder, ex-Mayor Milis and others. The building is built of brick, capable of accommodating 255 pupils and cost about \$20,000.

STATE MAGNATES IN TOWN.—Governor Ward is in town almost daily, housed in the Executive chamber, preparing his message to the Legislature, which convenes on Tuesday next. The Governor visited the State Prison Monday afternoon, and after inspecting the various departments expressed himself much pleased with the state of affairs in the institution. Several convicts in whose behalf edforts have been made to procure their paradon ventured to supplicate him to exert his influence towards obtaining that concession. Governor Ward on being interrogated concerning the fortacoming inauguration of his successor, observed that he intended, as far as sees in his power, to invest the ceremonics with unusual display. Theodore F. Ras dolph, Governor elect, visited this city on Monday evening and occupied his rooms in the State Street House. During the night John P. Stocton, the propective United States Senstor from this district, ex-Governor Parker and Br. Scudder, of this city, had protracted interviews with that gentleman. The arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor on the 19th inst. have not yet been completed.

THE HOROK. I MURDER,

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

The inquest on the body of John Passehel was concluded yesterday afternoon. The testimony of two doctors was taken, which merely went to show that Passehel died from the effects of a heavy blow on the breast. Officer Kivien was also examined, who stated that he found in the house of Hausmann a large hammer which had been hidden by some of the inmates. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that decessed had come to his death by blows received from certain persons, the principal of whom was Gustave Hausmann and the chief accessory was Emil Hausmann. These two men were therefore committed, without ball, to the county jail. Henry Breier was committed to prison as a witness, and, Mary Gerold was held to ball in the sum of \$2,000 as another witness.